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Friday Evening, October 31, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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New SG Committee To 'Screen' President's Advisory Committee

By FRANK COOTS
Assistant Managing Editor

The Student Government Committee of the Whole has formed a new selection committee to "screen" an official advisory committee's recommendations for the office of vice president for student affairs.

The SG committee "screening" committee includes two administrators, three faculty members and four students. The administrative members chosen are Stuart Forth, acting vice president for student affairs and Ken Brandenburg, assistant dean of students.

Faculty members named were William Plucknett, professor of chemistry; Jerry Knudson, professor of history; and Maurice Hatch, professor of English.

None of the administrators or faculty selected for the committee were present at the meeting. Student members are Steve Bright, SG representative; Gerry Buckman, president of the Graduate Students Association; Sheryl Snyder, graduate student member of the University Senate; and Frank Shannon, member of the SDS steering committee.

Bright, Barbara Ries and Geoffrey Pope will attempt to meet with President Otis A. Singletary to inform him of the SG Committee of the Whole action.

Bright said he hopes Dr. Singletary will ask the administrators and faculty members chosen last night to serve on the Committee of the Whole's screening committee, as well as to allow the latter committee to review the names of those recommended by the official committee formed at the direction of the president. The names have remained secret so far.

To Test 'Sincerity'

Bright said President Singletary's decision would "be a test of his sincerity" with regard to having a "truly open" selection process.

SG President Tim Futrell said he doubted whether any of the administrators or faculty members would serve on the SG screening committee.

The decision was made after an hour-long question and answer session with Tim Futrell and Dr. John Lienhard, two members of the official advisory committee whose chairman is presidential assistant Alvin Morris.

The discussion was characterized by hoots, jeers and name-calling on the part of student questioners, and by non-answers on the part of Futrell and Dr. Lienhard.

The answer Futrell and Dr. Lienhard gave most often was "I am not at liberty to answer that"—much to the chagrin of the students.

Futrell said the official committee's procedures had to be kept in confidence so as not to "endanger the committee and the lives of 40 to 60 professional people" that have been considered.

Futrell explained his predicament by saying, "I wear two hats—one as Student Government president and one as a member of the Morris committee. There are some things that must be kept secret."

Questions; Few Answers

Here is a quick rundown of the question and answer session:

Asked whether anyone "outside of UK" was being considered, Dr. Lienhard said he was "not at liberty to answer that."

Asked whether Dr. Singletary or the Morris committee made the controversial decision not to interview vice presidential candidates, Dr. Lienhard said, "I think I must close down discussion on this point."

Asked whether the candidates had been informed that they were being considered, Dr. Lienhard said he was "not at liberty to answer that."

Asked how the committee judged a person's capabilities if the candidates were not interviewed, Futrell and Dr. Lienhard refused to answer.

Asked how many times the Morris committee had met, Futrell at first refused to answer but then stated, "This committee

has met more times than any other selection committee."

Asked to comment on the rumor that five names have already been submitted to Dr. Singletary for consideration, Futrell said, "I would say that is a rumor." Pressed further, Futrell said he would "neither affirm nor deny" the rumor.

Questions; Answers

Here are the statements Dr. Lienhard and Futrell would make:

Prof. Lienhard said, "I think that whatever we have done, we have fairly considered all recommendations."

When Steve Bright asked whether the Morris committee was formed to recommend a particular person, Futrell said, "That is a totally absurd assumption and questions the integrity of the committee." Futrell said that if Bright's accusations were correct, he would not serve on the Morris committee.

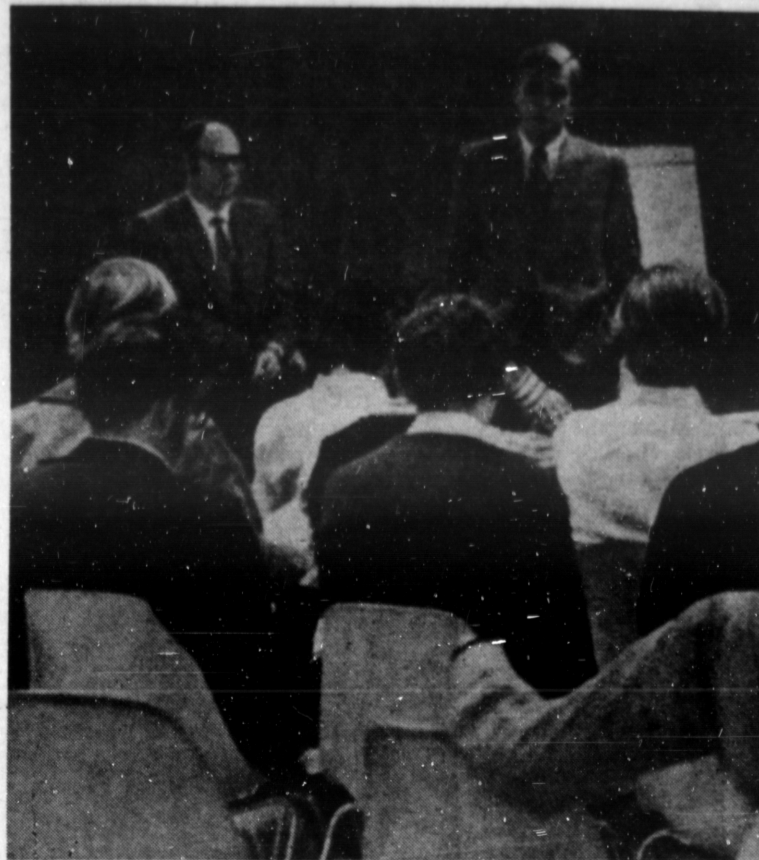
Dr. Lienhard said President Singletary "is considering our advice and will continue to do so."

Dr. Lienhard said a good vice president for student affairs should be able to relate to the faculty, realize student needs and be administratively capable.

Futrell said it "is in the best interests of students and the best interests of those people being considered" that the Morris committee's proceedings be kept in confidence.

Bright said he invited Dr. Morris to last night's meeting, but that he declined, saying he "could not deal with the (SG) committee in good faith."

Bright said the Morris committee was "stacked, which everybody knows. The committee was supposedly appointed by Singletary but there has been some speculation that Dr. Morris appointed it. I talked to Dr. Morris and he denied it."



The SG Committee of the Whole last night formed a new selection committee to "screen" the president's advisory committee. Dr. John Lienhard, left, and Tim Futrell fielded questions concerning the advisory committee's procedures. Photo by Rick Burns

Counter-Committee

Students Discuss Merger

By JEANNIE ST. CHARLES
Kernel Staff Writer

"UK will dictate the U of L."

The Student Government commission on the UK-U of L merger felt this was the main fear of U of L students concerning the proposed merger of the two universities.

The committee met with the U of L Student Government president and five other student leaders Monday night in Louisville to discuss student viewpoints toward a merger.

The UK and U of L students discussed the future of the graduate schools, and the possible impact of the merger on professors' salaries, tuitions and stu-

dent selectivity. The "name game" (concern over retaining separate names) was also discussed, according to Bill Dexter, chairman of the UK committee.

In an effort to get a student consensus on the merger issue, the UK commission took 1000 questionnaires to U of L and are distributing 1000 questionnaires on the UK campus. Part of the survey questions whether students are in favor of a UK-U of L affiliation, what alternatives to the merger they would suggest, whether they would accept a new university name and whether they would accept a

Continued on Page 7, Col. 5

From Ziegfeld To Donovan

Showgirl Now UK Student

By KAY BROOKSHIRE
Kernel Staff Writer

On campus people ask her, "Were you a showgirl? Were you a striptease?" The reply is "Goodness, no!" as Mrs. Helen Ellner laughs and remembers her dancing career and her years in the Ziegfeld Follies.

The tiny and vivacious 71-year-old woman now has the role of student here. As a Donovan Scholar, she is able to enroll in regular courses and pays no University fees. The Donovan Senior Citizens Fellowship Program provides the fees for Donovan Scholars, who are men and women over 65 and interested in continuing their education.

Mrs. Ellner went on stage with a sixth-grade education. Her determination caused her to return to high school at the age of 30, after appearing in the follies. Later she attended Columbia University for two years and studied hotel management.

"I want to find out what this world is all about," she says. For this reason, she began classes at UK in January, 1966, two months after her third husband

died. During those two months she decided to follow the philosophy she learned on the stage—"the show must go on"—and then she entered the University.

Studying Sociology

Mrs. Ellner says she studies sociology because she likes people. She is especially interested in children, although she never had any of her own. Her studies now include social work and behavioral science.

She had her first glimpse of show business at the age of 12, when she ran away from home to join the Ringling Brothers Circus. For six weeks, she rode atop an elephant's head in parades and performances in small towns. Her interest in dance had developed long before this, and during her weeks with the circus she dreamed of being a ballet dancer.

Working at after-school chores, helped to finance her dance lessons, but she had to borrow money from a school teacher to buy her first pair of toe shoes, costing \$2.50. Today a good pair costs \$18.

At 16 she entered the professional world, dancing in various nightclubs, shows and operettas. She made her way to New York City as a talented young performer, and there by chance she met Florenz Ziegfeld, producer of the famed Ziegfeld Follies of the early 1920's.

Enter Ziegfeld

"I met him in an elevator when I was going to see a different agent," she remembers. "Don't go see him," he told her. "I'm Flo Ziegfeld."

She danced in the follies from 1919 to 1921. Her experiences seemed like they occurred only yesterday when she vividly recalls all the work and pageantry of the follies. She remembers Flo Ziegfeld as a great man who strived for perfection in his production. Practices began at five hours a day and, as opening date became closer, they rehearsed for twelve hours each day.

During one performance she became dizzy and fell from a chandelier. This accident caused her to be on crutches for awhile,

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3



Kernel Photo by Kay Brookshire

Mrs. Helen Ellner, formerly of the Ziegfeld Follies, is now a Donovan Scholar at UK. She was known for her dancing, and her legs were then insured for \$50,000.

UK's Follies Girl

'Running Against The Machine' Explains Defeat**Norman Mailer, A Poet-Politician**

By BRAD GRISSOM
Kernel Staff Writer
"Running Against The Machine"
by Norman Mailer, Doubleday
(1969).

This is probably the first thing you'll ever read by or about Norman Mailer in which the ideas of the man take precedence over his protean personality. "Running Against The Machine" is a record of the Mailer-Breslin campaign last summer in the Democratic primary for mayor of New York City.

Edited by the campaign manager, it utilizes speeches by the candidates, position papers of the campaign team, clippings from the New York papers, some assessments by the major campaign workers, and a long magazine article by Mailer self-consciously entitled "Why ARE We In New York?"

In nineteenth century Germany, literati like Fichte and

Swedish Chorus To Perform In Concert Series

The Stockholm University Chorus, the oldest mixed student chorus in Sweden, will sing at Memorial Coliseum at 8:15 p.m. Monday as a feature of the Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series.

The chorus has a repertoire of approximately 600 numbers including works of Brahms, Kodaly, Debussy, Ravek, Britten, Monteverdi, Handel, Orff and others.

Eskil Hember, conductor of the group of young singers since 1964, is well known as a composer of choral music.

Schelling had little trouble playing the role of visionary-poet-politician. Mailer had admitted elsewhere that this is his aspiration also, but he's not been too successful. Like Jesus, Mailer is an implicit judge: you're either for or against him, and the scales are weighted heavily in favor of the disloyals.

Mailer has compensated for his rejection by becoming a "victim." Much of his best writing is infected by cloaked cries of "They've made me impotent." "Running Against The Machine" has the idea as a minor theme (notably in some nonsensical hints that the Mailer-Breslin ticket was beaten because of unfair newspaper coverage), but that seems to be the only defect.

He wears conservative suits and has had his hair cut and combed. He campaigns indefatigably, in a passionately sincere but eminently rational exhortative tone (with one exception—a hilarious four-letter episode in Greenwich Village).

There was frivolity in the campaign, but it was two-edged. Breslin's pledge—"If elected, I will go to Queens"—says a lot about the quality of ordinary political discourse.

In contrast, the Mailer ticket offered some very positive alternatives. Foremost was the notion that New York City should become the 51st state, so that it could get back more of the 14 billion dollars it pays out in taxes than the 3 billion it currently receives. Having accomplished that—and Mailer thought his election would be mandate enough—power would be returned to the neighborhoods.

What constitutes a neighborhood would be decided by the

people themselves. Welfare would be funded to equalize the economic conditions of the neighborhoods, and from there people would work for their own realization, maintaining their own police, fire, and garbage departments, and, if it be the will of the people, instituting compulsory church attendance or compulsory free love. Automobiles would be banned in Manhattan, and an extensive monorail-jitney bus system would replace them. There would be a once-a-month moratorium—"Sweet Sunday"—on all practical activities and steam engines.

All these proposals rest on Mailer's odd political stance—"left conservatism"—which recognizes that the left has been right on some critical issues like the extension of government services to the poor, blacks and others, but that it has fatally ignored a crucial assumption of the right—that of individualism and face-to-face resolution of problems. In Mailer's words, "The old confidence that the problems of our life were roughly equal to our abilities has been lost. Our authority has been handed over to the federal government."

Part of the satisfaction of reading this comes from the tension between some very earnest attempts to tackle the "urban crisis" and the exotic perambulations of a candidate who invents slogans like "Kiss off the boredom of the democratic machine."

But Mailer really sees the flames, and perhaps the era of the existential politician has arrived. The conclusion of "Running Against The Machine" is less bold: we have at least been educated.

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SG Receives Survey Results

"Despite survey limitations, it is very obvious that there is strong sentiment on campus for increasing emphasis on teaching and advising at the University of Kentucky."

So begins the conclusion of the student opinion survey by the University Senate's Ad Hoc Committee on Appropriate Balance Among the Teaching, Research, and Service Functions of the University.

The results of the survey, conducted in coordination with Student Government, were disclosed by S. G. President Tim Futrell this week.

Dichotomous Relationship

In releasing the text of the analysis of the survey, Futrell said:

"... Many students perceive a dichotomous relationship between the University's interest and the interest of students. Many feel that teaching and advising suffer in favor of research."

"I am hopeful that this survey will assist the Senate's ad hoc committee and that the University Senate will soon reorga-

nize merit percentages to make teaching and advising more important than research," Futrell added.

"Mandatory student evaluations of professors in all departments would increase the effectiveness of rating in the teaching area. In these ways the needs of students can be more significantly met."

In the survey, selected cam-

pus leaders from all major areas of student leadership were asked four questions concerning the "appropriate balance."

Analysis

The analysis of the survey, by John S. Nelson, pointed out such shortcomings as the fact that only "campus leaders" were asked to comply, and only 35 of the 80 questionnaires mailed out were returned.



TODAY and TOMORROW

Today

The Cosmopolitan Club is having a masquerade party from 8-12 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 31 at the Wesley Foundation. Admission is free for members and 50 cents for non-members. Everyone is invited.

Dr. Gerald C. Hursh, Director of Survey Operations, CBS News, will speak on the topic: "Interviewers and Interviewing: The Weakest Link in a Brittle Chain" at 3 p.m. on Oct. 31 in Room 245 of the Student Center. The public is invited.

Coming Up

Dr. Roger Barbour, UK Professor of Zoology, will speak at 6:30 p.m. on Nov. 3 in Room 125 of the Funkhouser Biological Sciences Building in the seventh of a continuing weekly series of Environmental Awareness Seminars. Slides will be shown as Dr. Barbour describes the effects of strip mining on the ecology of Red Bird Creek in Eastern Kentucky.

The Lexington Montessori Society cordially invites you to a lecture by Miss Jane Bunker, visitor American Montessori Society. "What Can Montessori Offer Your Child?" will be the topic given at 8 p.m. on Nov. 4 in the University Hospital Auditorium, Sixth Floor.

The weekly Student Government Executive student press meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Nov. 5 in Room 309 of the Student Center. All interested students are invited to attend.

The Student Council for Exceptional Children will hold its monthly meeting at 7 p.m. on Nov. 10 in the Commerce Building Auditorium.

Dr. Henry Schmitz, Chief of Clinical Services, Department of Audiology, University of Redlands, Calif., will speak on "Auditory Disorders in Children" at 7:30 p.m. on Nov. 10 in the Commerce Building Auditorium.

UK Placement Service

Register Friday for an appointment Tuesday with American Oil Co. — Locations: Midwestern U.S. December, May graduates. Civil E., Mechanical E. (BS); Chemical E. (BS, MS). Chemistry (all degrees).

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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A Committed Committee

A word of commendation should be given to the Committee on Learning for work it completed last spring which is presently under renewed examination. The committee was appointed by the Arts and Sciences Faculty Council to evaluate the direction and condition of UK students' learning process. Led by Dr. Halbert Gulley of the Speech Department, the committee did a thorough job of analyzing the needs of students.

Much of the report issued by the Committee on Learning shows great insight into matters which concern students academically. There were four broad areas which Dr. Gulley considered of great importance: better study facilities, better undergraduate instruction and rewards for good teaching, improved advising and greater stress on supervision of graduate assistants. There are other areas of prime concern with which the committee dealt. Among these are a reduction to 120 class hours required for a bachelor's degree, a more appropriate balance that should be created between teaching and research and between the undergraduate and graduate programs, student evaluation should be increased and the faculty merit evaluation system (by which tenure and promotion of faculty members is determined) should be revised to reward teaching excellence.

Many of these proposals have been discussed at length by both faculty and students. Some of them have been studied in depth by the University Student Advisory Com-

mittee and other groups. Most of the proposals would be beneficial if enacted, but too many of them fall short. The student evaluation program is an example of this. The Committee on Learning would only have the students rate each course at the end of each semester. No suggestions were made by the committee as to how such evaluations should be used.

The committee's report points out a number of interesting things in regard to the intellectual atmosphere of campus. It seems that in the minds of UK students the University is still basically a party school. This inference is made from information provided in supporting material for the committee report. Dr. Harriet Rose, Director of University Counseling and Testing, presents a study of freshmen at the University for the years 1965 through 1968. This study shows that the academic ability of UK freshmen is slightly higher than "entering freshmen at all types of colleges and considerably higher than Kentucky high school seniors in general." However, in the area of intellectual curiosity UK freshmen were far below the level of other college students. In short, UK students' ability over reaches their desire for knowledge.

The members of the Committee on Learning, Robert Baker, Alfred Crabb, William Plucknett, Randolph Daniel and Halbert Gulley, have done an admirable job. We can only hope the University Senate will recognize the importance of their work.

Impatience With Nixon

Dissent, yes. Destruction, no. It is time for this massive rush to judgment of President Nixon to be toned down, time for criticism to become constructive rather than in part carelessly destructive. It is time for Congress and the press media and the students and all Americans to remember that the United States will have its elected Chief Executive on hand for three more years—with nine months gone, that leaves 39 to go—and that the nation will do better in domestic policy and world affairs if it does not have a battered and bruised man at the helm.

Vietnam exacerbates all feelings. Collegians have learned how to stage massive demonstrations. The news media still have a habit of running alongside the agitators, microphone at the ready, cameras grinding and some spokesman ready to give equal weight to thoughtful dissent and revolution-bent Maoists. But none of this is excuse for allowing honest expression of dissent to become a tidal wave undermining the democratic foundations of an experienced and responsible nation.

It is salutary that Hubert Humphrey and Dean Acheson have come to the defense of the presidency. Mr. Acheson, President Truman's outspoken Secretary of State, warned last week against the savage drumfire which virtually adds

up to an attempt politically to destroy President Nixon. Hubert Humphrey, endorsing the administration's peace efforts, declared: "We have only one president at a time, and I think the worst thing we can do is try to undermine the efforts of the President."

Mr. Nixon has sought what he describes as an honorable peace in Vietnam. Probably he has moved too slowly. He plans larger troop withdrawals shortly. Politically pragmatic, he is dropping General Hershey as draft czar. Conciliatorially, he has appealed to the Democratic-controlled Congress for a "working partnership" to enact vital legislation: welfare reform, draft revision, social security boosts, crime control, food stamp expansion and the like. These are not the moves of a president deserving impeachment.

Surely no one wants to transform the United States into an unstable, mercurial country where policy is determined by massive demonstrations and protest marches. It may or may not be true, as Secretary of State Rogers charges, that rising war criticism has ended the chance for a negotiated settlement in the next few months. But it is undeniably true that a vilified, discredited President could hardly lead the nation through the next three years.

Christian Science Monitor



"Does that mean we get to live on a houseboat?"

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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Kernel Soapbox

By JOHN KIRK

Many people, including myself, have for some time been perplexed by the prevalence of student uprisings on U.S. college campuses and have endeavored to figure out what kinds of people were involved in confrontations that castigated our government while shouting "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh," and "Bring the War home to the imperialists U.S. pigs."

From my years of campus observations I believe that students who participate in such activities can be classified as follows:

In any confrontation in which student outlaws destroy property and treasonously undermine United States foreign policy, one can safely bet that the demonstrators are led by the type of student that I refer to as SCUM (Students Completely Under Marxism). Like the acronym implies, they are a low form of life resorting to the most uncivilized techniques (e.g. feces throwing in Chicago) of "persuasion." As the name states, these students are disciples of Marx, the father of Communism, and want to "restructure" our society.

The SCUM are followed closely and supported strongly by the BRATS (Brainwashed Radical Activist Teachers and Students). Generally, in these confrontations the battle is directed by generals from the SCUM class these generals being assisted by captains and lieutenants from the BRATS class. Unlike the SCUM who, besides being anti-United States are pro-Communist, the BRATS are not pro-anything. They simply abhor the United States. Whereas the SCUM want to restructure our society, the BRATS want to destroy it.

Both of them direct an army of SHEEP (Students Hurrying to Emulate Everything Popular) and SMUT (Students Mis-Understood Today). The SHEEP are the kind of students who will do anything that the group does. We refer to them in juvenile counseling as "easily misled." People who raise sheep will tell you that sheep will follow the leader ram anywhere—even to disaster because they do not have the lights to look where they are going. This is, I believe, comparable to what SHEEP do. They follow their

leaders from the SCUM and BRATS classes without knowing or caring where they are going.

Comparable to the mutton heads in number is the SMUT. These students believe (say) that there is a generation gap between them and their parents and maintain that their parents and other adults do not understand them and are not trying to. In order for their parents to understand them they (the parents) should subscribe to "Playboy" and "New Left Notes," read "Soul on Ice," and see "The Graduate" and "The Fox." They further maintain that adults are responsible for what they call "this ravaged planet" and look upon themselves as the saviors of the human species.

All of the above groups are influenced and thereby supported by professors whose ambition is, apparently, to be popular with their students. These professors, who shall be called POP (Professors Organizing Protestors), permit the classes of students listed above, SCUM, BRATS, SHEEP, and SMUT, to function and grow because they either (1) actively encourage these kinds of students or (2) do not speak out against them in class because (a) they lack the courage, or (b) they wish to be popular.

In future when you see these people breaking windows, turning over cars and hitting cops with their "peace" signs, it will not be fair to them for you to simply say, "those damn communists," because the group is comprised of completely different types—SCUM, BRATS, SHEEP, SMUT, and POP. You don't want to violate their Constitutional rights do you?

However, when you next see these "children" expressing themselves you probably want a word that will include the entire gang because, I admit, it is asking too much that you say there goes SMUT, BRATS, SCUM, SHEEP, and POP even though they have the right to be properly identified. So, I would suggest that you and I use the all-inclusive acronym coined by Al Capp and refer to the entire herd as SWINE (Students Wildly Indignant about Nearly Everything) because I believe that this term does properly identify them.

November 2, 1953

Nixon: Vietnamese To Defend Themselves

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Vietnamese army "eventually will assume the responsibility for defending your country," Richard M. Nixon told the Vietnamese people, "and may eventually take over the total defense of Vietnam."

The date was Nov. 2, 1953. Nixon was vice president instead of president. The place was Dalat, imperial capital of Indochina, now Vietnam.

Nixon conveyed the "congratulations of the American people" on the buildup of the fledgling Vietnamese army and subsequently recommended that the United States furnish supplies for the war against Communist guerrillas.

More Willing

Eleven years later Nixon was back in Vietnam. In Saigon on April 2, 1964 he commented that the organization and training of native troops was much better than they had been on his 1953

visit: "But of course that was a venture that failed."

"Young men I have seen training are obviously willing to fight," Nixon observed. "Their morale factor is decisive."

Back in Washington on April 18, 1964, Nixon said, "This is a war which could be won and which can be won by the Vietnamese with proper support."

Now that Nixon is president, and in a position to implement this view, Vietnamization—or turning over the principal military defense of South Vietnam to Vietnamese troops—has become the heart of his policy on the war.

New Diplomacy

Nixon is making it clear not only to the South Vietnamese, but to other Asian allies, that they will have U.S. support but must take a bigger part in their own defense.

"It is time for us to develop a new diplomacy," he said at Trinity University in San Anto-

nio on Jan. 19, 1968, "so that if there should be another assault we will help other countries fight the war, but we will not fight the war for them."

While campaigning in the Wisconsin Republican primary at Eau Claire, Nixon said on March 20, 1968 that the United States "cannot continue to carry the major burden of maintaining freedom around the world."

"We must enlist others in the free world to come to their own defense," he said. "Let's help them fight the war, and not fight the war for them."

On Oct. 26, 1968, Nixon told a group of Associated Press editors that the way to end the war lay in "developing programs which enlist the people of South Vietnam economically and politically and militarily in their own defense."

New Policy

Shortly after he became president, Nixon served notice on Asian leaders that these views

were becoming American policy.

The next day Nixon went further to say that the aim of the United States in Asia had shifted to furnishing material support instead of manpower support.

"This is our goal," he said. "This is a goal we can achieve. This is the goal the Asians want."

But echoing out of the past comes the catch—getting the Asians to do it.

"What Indo-China proves," Nixon said in an August 1954 is-

sue of U.S. News and World Report, "is that where the will to resist does not exist it is not possible to save the people from coming under Communist domination."

"The problem is in getting our message and the message of the free nations across," he had said Oct. 23, 1953. "We must recognize that there are millions of people in this area of the world who honestly believe that

Continued on Page 7, Col. 1

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Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment enclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg. Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words. The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

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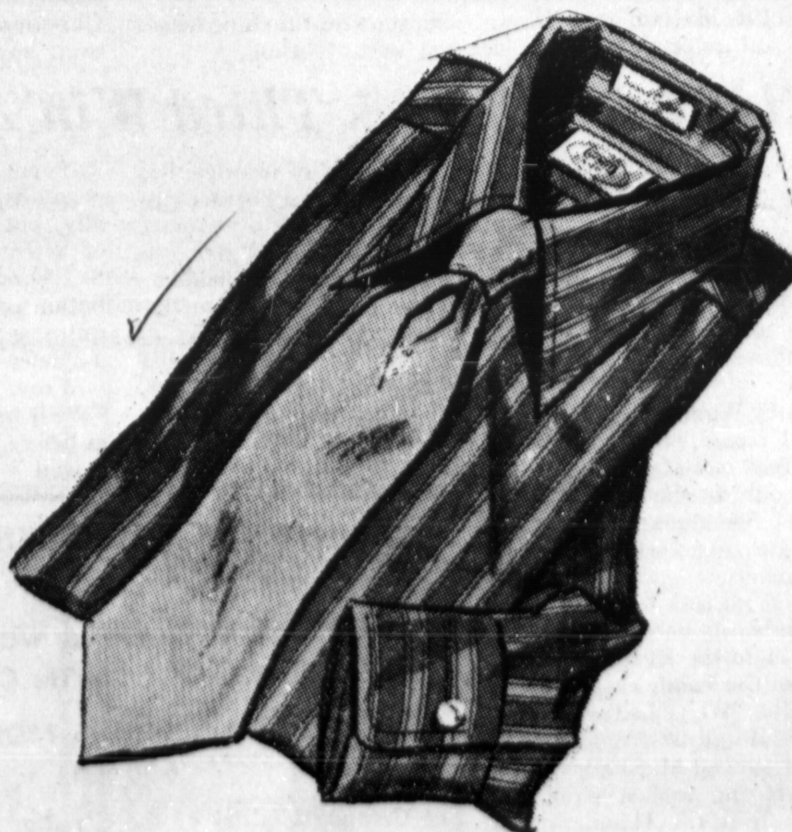
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'Cats Hope To Maintain Streak Over WVU

W. Virginia Has Nation's Top Rushing Offense

By BRUCE GARRISON
Kernel Staff Writer

There will be a rambunctious Mountaineer on campus Saturday, trying to spoil UK Homecoming activities. The Mountaineer, from West Virginia, brings the top rushing game in the country to Stoll Field for the 2 p.m. contest.

The Wildcats will need nothing short of a patrol of Federal agents to stop this old Mountaineer, as two of his chief hands have given the visitors the top ranking in rushing offense with an awesome average of 338.5 yards a game.

West Virginia brings a 5-1 record in contrast to Kentucky's 2-4 mark. The Mountaineers are fresh from a 49-18 victory over Pittsburgh, while UK stumbled from Georgia with a 30-0 lashing.

Of course, there will be the inspiration of 37,500 fans cheering the Wildcats on. Fraternities and Sororities will be at their peak backing coach John Ray's crew.

The Mounties have the equipment to beat Kentucky for the first time under coach Jim Carlen. Although they earned a 14-14 tie in 1966, the Mountaineers haven't beaten UK in the last four games.

Kentucky took a 35-16 victory last year in Morgantown. The Wildcats also took a 22-7 win here in 1967.

With 12 returning lettermen

on offense, West Virginia features fullback Jim Braxton and tailback Bob Gresham. Both juniors, they have been responsible for over 1,000 yards this year.

Gresham, a 193-pounder, averages 6.3 yards a carry. Braxton is second in the nation in scoring with 78 points. The 226-pound letterman also does the Mountaineers' kicking duties.

Kentucky will counter with less impressive statistics, but able personnel. Led by rough-riding halfback Roger Cann, the Wildcats may need to get on the scoreboard first to provide incentive for an upset. Most pre-game predictions have placed Kentucky as the underdog.

Kentucky's top-flight end Phil Thompson, who worked out for the first time this week after a first game injury, may have to wait another game before he can play. If he does see action, the UK aerial attack will benefit, having their top receiver of 1968 back.

Halfback Houston Hogg and split end Joe Jacobs have been slowed in practice with minor injuries, however both should be counted on to play.

West Virginia boasts a fine quarterback in junior Mike Sherwood. Sherwood, who set school records as a sophomore, has broken four career records already. A 5-11, 177-pounder, he has the ability to pass well, but hasn't had much opportunity to do so.

The running game takes care of that.

Kentucky's quarterback will be Bernie Scruggs. Scruggs is the team's leading passer, completing 41 percent for two touchdowns.

Joining Cann in the backfield will be Hogg, a 217-pounder, and 189-pounder Bill Duke, the team's second best rusher with a five-yard average.

Sizewise, neither team has the advantage. Kentucky's front four on defense outweighs the Mounties by an average of just seven pounds. On offense, West Virginia has just a three pound advantage per man on the front line.

On total offense, West Virginia has an average of 409.7 yards. Its defense has allowed 224 yards a game. Kentucky, in almost perfect correlation, has averaged 224 yards a game offensively and allowed opponents 394 per contest.

Kentucky will have at least one edge. Punter Dave Hardt brings a 60-punt average of 42.5 yards against WVU punter Thad Kuchera, with 36.8.

The UK-Mountaineer series dates as one of the Wildcats' oldest. Beginning in 1905, Kentucky holds a 9-4-1 edge. Still with hopes of a break-even season for first-year coach John Ray, the Wildcats are looking for their third straight Homecoming victory over West Virginia. The

WVU Boasts
All-America

West Virginia's defense is anchored by middle guard Carl Crennel, named to pre-season All-America defensive units. He was named third team All-America last year by the Associated Press—and is having his best year this season.

Wildcats took wins in 1965 and 1967.

The Wildcats lost their Homecoming game last year to Vanderbilt, 6-0. And to win this year's, they will have to rip up an old Mountaineer.

Top Rookies Agree

'Holes Close Quicker Among Pros'

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP)—Buffalo Bills rookies O.J. Simpson and Bill Enyart agree that, to make good in professional football, you must get "through that hole in a hurry."

"Those holes don't stay open as long as they did when we played in college," All Americas Simpson and Enyart say.

Simpson, a running back, and Enyart, a fullback, are getting their taste of play-for-money football in the American Football League.

"Professional football is tough," says Simpson, the No. 1 draft choice in the combined AFL-National Football League draft. Buffalo landed him because it had the worst record in either league last season—one victory, 12 losses and one tie.

"You're playing against experienced players," Simpson says. "I haven't made as many yards as I'd like to, but I'll catch on real quick. All I want

to do is carry the ball more often.

"In college I used to dance a bit at the line of scrimmage before breaking away," he recalls of his days at the University of Southern California. "But here in the AFL, those holes don't stay open."

Enyart, a product of Oregon State, hasn't seen as much action as Simpson in Buffalo's early season games. Like Simpson he admits he's learning a lot.

"I made a lot of mistakes in our first game against the New York Jets," he says. "I just couldn't pick up the audibles. But I'm doing a lot better now."

Asked why he had been unable to smash through opponent lines with the thunder of his college days, Enyart comments:

"The pursuit is too fast. The holes close up. They nail you too quickly."

Simpson says the thing he has learned best is blocking.

"I did little blocking in college, but now I'm blocking all the time," he says. "I'm real satisfied with it."

Simpson and Enyart are among four rookies Coach John Rauch is counting on to give the Bills a winning season.

James Harris, a quarterback, became the first Negro to start a regular-season game at the signal-calling spot when the Bills opened against the Jets. He went to the bench after playing half of the game because of a pulled groin muscle.

Harris sat out the Houston game and saw a bit of action against Denver, Buffalo's third opponent.

"I've got a long ways to go," says Harris. "Learning to read defenses is difficult, but I'm catching on."

Bubba Thornton, another rookie, was a cornerback at Texas Christian. With the Bills, however, he's being used on the spe-

cial team and as a wide receiver.

"He's got great speed and good hands," say Thornton's teammates. "He's going to be a great receiver."

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Wildcat Frosh Seek Third Win At Vandy

By MIKE TIERNEY
Kernel Staff Writer

While the UK varsity gridders are struggling to approach a break-even season this Saturday, the Kentucky Freshmen will be trying to maintain high hopes for an "above average" football campaign.

The Baby Wildcats, currently with a 2-1 record, have defeated Virginia Tech and Marshall, and have lost only to the Tennessee freshmen. Remaining on the schedule are games with Vandy and Cincinnati.

"We're pleased with the team," said frosh coach Jim Poynter just before the Kittens' final tune up for the Vandy encounter at Nashville. "We've had to overcome several injuries. We fought back well against Marshall," he added, referring to last week's 32-31 win over the Thundering Herd.

A lack of depth, which stems

from a number of injuries, has hurt the squad, but Poynter emphasizes that "our ability to move the ball on the ground giving us a balanced attack, has made up for the depth problem."

The most recent casualty is David Asher, who suffered a broken leg. Asher shared the quarterbacking duties with Jimmy Lett in the first three games.

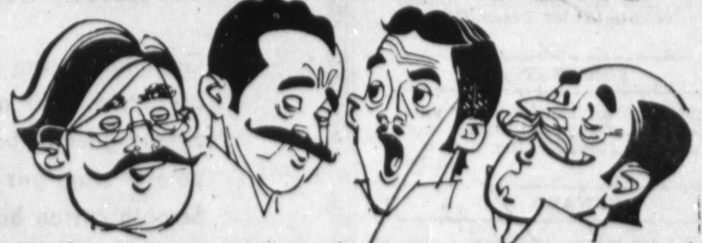
Poynter hasn't had the opportunity to scout Vandy personally, but he has a general idea of their style of play.

"Vanderbilt will use the triple option on offense, they'll throw quite a bit and they'll use a 4-3 defense."

From the UK standpoint—"We'll use the same game plan as before, and we'll play whoever is well."

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Nixon's Vietnam Program Is 16 Years Old

Continued From Page 5

the United States is just as great threat to the peace of the world as is the Soviet Union and Communist China."

While Nixon has supported the war, he also has consistently voiced an urgent need to get out of it if acceptable terms can be reached.

War Inevitable

"War with China will be inevitable if we are in Vietnam five years from now," Nixon said in a May 17, 1966 Cleveland news conference. "China will then have the power to deliver atomic weapons."

"If we are in war in Asia five years from now," he repeated in Charleston, W. Va., on Nov. 2, 1966, "we're risking atomic war with Communist China."

As recently as Feb. 23, 1969, Nixon said in Portsmouth, N.H., the United States faces the "greatest danger of another world war since the end of the Second World War."

"Nobody wins the next war," Nixon said on Oct. 10, 1952. "What we have got to do is to avoid it."

In his successful presidential campaign, Nixon pledged that "the new leadership will end the war and bring peace in the Pacific."

Clues

Nixon remained largely silent on how he would do it, but in an interview with New Republic magazine in October 1968 he

gave some strong clues. He said the war was more political than military, and "must be placed upon small uni-action, destroying the Viet Cong infrastructure, police and patrol activities, intelligence gathering, and on the strengthening of local forces."

"It is my view that this type of warfare can be waged more effectively by South Vietnamese units, who are familiar with the terrain and who speak the language," he said. "... and as South Vietnamese units become proficient in executing these tasks in defending both rural and urban population centers, the de-Americanization of the war can begin."

The most consistent strain in Nixon's foreign policy pronouncements has been a hard line on communist aggression and U.S. interests.

"We have learned," Nixon said in Los Angeles on March 13, 1955, "that to preserve peace you must be strong enough to fight an aggressor who doesn't want peace."

"Strength is the only way to deal with an aggressor."

Major Problem

"The major problem confronting the people of the United States and free peoples everywhere in the last half of the 20th century," he said Aug. 20, 1960, "is the threat to peace and freedom presented by the militant aggressiveness of international communism."

In addition to American interests and stopping the Communist tide, Nixon has repeated that anything short of success in Vietnam would constitute a betrayal to Asian allies.

"We must make it clear to the world that we will stand with our allies," Nixon said May 17, 1962 in regard to the dispatch of troops to Thailand. "That is the only kind of action that will lead to peace."

"Take the case of Laos," he said in Dayton on April 30, 1964. "There is a lesson to be learned about U.S. foreign policy: First, it is dangerous to be a friend of the United States; it pays to be a neutral, and sometimes it pays to be an enemy of the United States."

And on May 27, 1964 he fol-

lowed up by saying on a television panel show that any slackening of U.S. determination in Asia would be a "signal to the peoples in those areas that America was going to back down on its resistance and Communist China is going to win."

Domino Theory

Nixon's stand on Vietnam has been based on the Domino Theory, which holds that if the Communists make a gain, it becomes easier for them to make another. If one country falls, the rest will fall inevitably like a row of dominoes.

"The Korean War never would have happened unless China had gone Communist," he said in Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 26, 1952.

"What happens in Vietnam, how this war is ended, may well determine what happens to peace and freedom in all of Asia. It is time to bring an end to the war, but to bring an end to the war in a way that will not encourage another war..." Saigon, July 30, 1969.

A recurrent Nixon theme has been that the last domino could be World War III. He has said:

"If Indochina falls, the chances for World War III have been terrifically increased, because the realistic men in the Kremlin begin wars only when the balance of power is on their

side. And if Indochina falls and Asia falls after that, the balance of power would have shifted," Los Angeles, April 22, 1954.

"When history is written it will be recorded that those brave young Americans in Vietnam are fighting a war to prevent World War III," New York, May 5, 1966.

Supported War

Nixon has supported the war from the beginning. His first official mission as President Eisenhower's vice president was to visit Asia and size up the situation.

"Because of the strategic importance of this war and because the morale is high... equipment should be provided if it can be absorbed," Nixon said in Hanoi, Nov. 4, 1953.

On April 16 a high ranking Eisenhower administration official told the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention in Washington that American troops should be sent to Indochina if necessary to save the situation.

The speech was "off-the-record" and the remarks were printed without attribution. But the report stirred such an uproar in Congress the administration later confirmed the speaker had been Nixon.

Here is the way the statement was reported:

"The United States as the leader of the free world cannot afford further retreat in Asia. I think we can do it without American boys. But if to avoid further communist expansion in Asia and Indochina, we must take the risk now of putting our boys in, I think the executive branch has to take the politically unpopular decision to do it and I personally would support such a position."

Nixon later explained that he had spoken in answer to a hypothetical question about what would happen if the French pulled out.

"May I say unequivocally here tonight," Nixon said in Cincinnati April 20, 1954, "that this administration's aim and this administration's purpose is to develop policies which will keep us from having to send American boys to fight in Indochina or anywhere else if we possibly can."

Once the United States was in the war, Nixon continued to support it, even after John F. Kennedy replaced Eisenhower in the White House. In a speech in Chicago May 5, 1961, Nixon said the disastrous Bay of Pigs Cuban invasion should not deter the United States from "taking decisive steps in the future..."

Vote On Draft Plan Canceled

WASHINGTON (AP) — Efforts to open up President Nixon's draft lottery plan for a sweeping Selective Service overhaul today after nervous House leaders abruptly canceled a Wednesday night vote.

Dissidents said the delay gave Nixon and House leaders time to line up votes needed to restrict House action to the lottery plan only.

"It's a long time between Wednesday night and this afternoon if the President really wants to move in and work on them," said Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo.

The drive to open up the

lottery bill for rewriting the entire draft act on the House floor was assumed headed for easy defeat until the vote was called off in a surprise turnabout by House leaders Wednesday night.

They reportedly believed they had the votes to defeat the move even though many congressmen had left for the night—but were unsure enough to delay the vote until nearly all members would be on hand.

Bolling charged during House debate the prohibition against broad draft reform was contrived to force Congress to turn its

responsibility for writing Selective Service laws over to Nixon.

But Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., promised his House Armed Services Committee will take up broad draft revision next year. He said the lottery plan alone was being put to Congress now only because of Nixon's strong request for it.

Bolling's forces have said their draft proposals could be approved by the House in a week to 10 days.

Their amendments range from repeal of the draft except in time of declared war to eliminating college deferments in time of war.

Student's 'Show Must Go On'

Continued from Page One
but she was dancing less than a year after this.

She appeared in the wedding scene from the follies which is featured in the recent movie about Fanny Brice and the follies, "Funny Girl." "I don't want to see the movie," she says. From what she's heard, the movie isn't like the follies she knew.

Fanny Brice was a very nice girl, neither pretty nor ugly, Mrs. Ellner recalls. When Fanny's husband was involved in a jewel robbery, some of the Ziegfeld girls pawned their diamonds to pay his bond.

Mrs. Ellner danced in the follies in Ohio cities, in Chicago and in Louisville, where she decided she would someday make her home in Kentucky.

In those days she was known for her naturally curly red hair and for her dancing legs, insured then for \$50,000. Today her silvery hair still has its curl and her dancing legs have retained their agility.

Each morning she hops out of bed, does a few exercises—maybe a few sit-ups or push-ups—and off to class he goes with the enthusiasm of a young college student. "If I'm young enough to go to college, I'm young enough to be a college girl," she tells those who don't understand her vitality.

She plans to do volunteer work with children and to continue studying as long as she can. An honorary member of the International Club at UK, she helps

them put together their show for international week in the spring.

While watching a movie once on campus, she happened to see herself in one of the movies she had appeared in during her career in New York. "There I was in bloomers being chased by a Keystone Cop," she laughs.

History has practically repeated itself for Mrs. Ellner. She spent her early years in a small Chicago apartment. After dancing her way across America, she now lives the life of a student in a small apartment in Cooperstown with other students and with her memories of an exciting career.

Students Discuss Merger Plans

Continued from Page One
compromise tuition rate.

Besides student opinion, the SG committee has been investigating the finances of a merger and the attitudes of Frankfort and the Board of Trustees toward such a move. According to Dexter, the Board seems to favor a one board-one president-two chancellors set-up "with unknown specifications."

The committee will report its investigation to President Otis A. Singletary before the Nov. 7 deadline for a policy decision on the merger.

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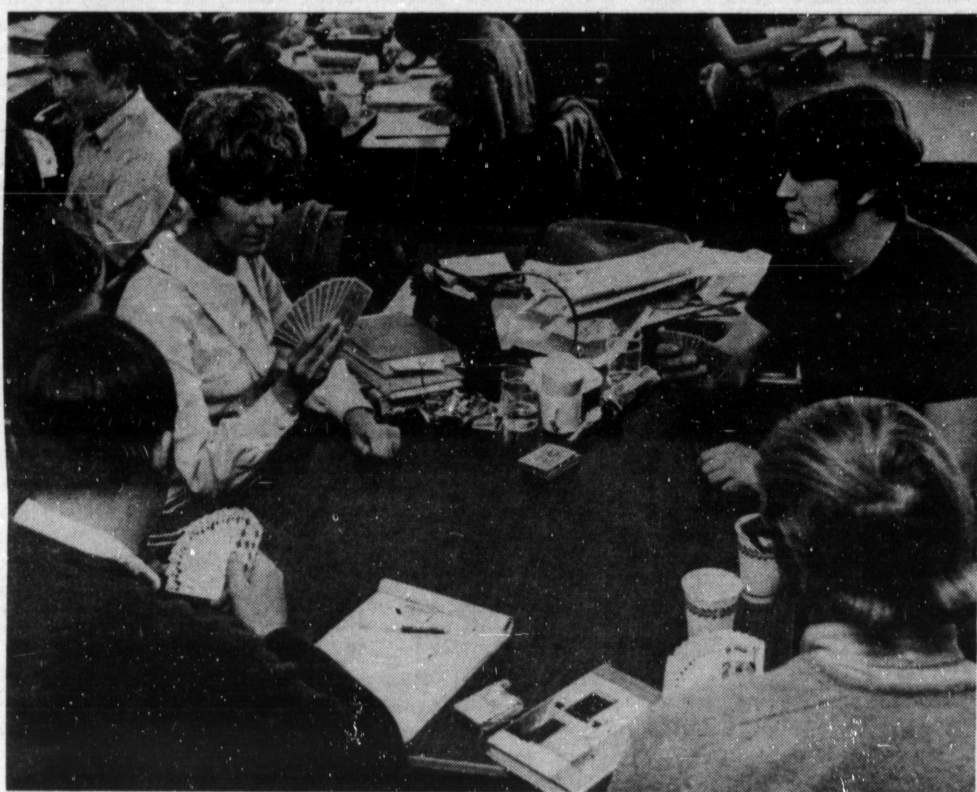
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